TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

BOBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Donaldsonville Post Office.

on a la Valae; by Von Wet Waltz; by Engelbrecht.

Virginia Rose Rud
Bethoven Waltz "Le desir;" by Czerney.
Te the last rose of summer; by Herz.
Das Tucker, by Grobe.
Bashy Jim; "Nov 15

POR sale, a very desirable three-story brick house, I with lack building two storfes, good yard and stable, and running back to an alley 15 feet, situated on C street, between 1% and 6th streets, being one of the most desirable parts of the city for pri-

dire integration agir mCARD. Campail age and

R. W. CUSHMAN, Indiana avenue, Washington

e Daily Anion.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

United States Petent Office,
November 22, 1849.
Of the petition of Stephen H. Long, November 22, 1849.
Opening for the extension of a patent granted to said Long for a
improvement in lateral bracing for bridge for seven years from the
circuiton of said patent, which takes place on the twenty-shi-

ard."
The Pensive Thought, or Last Adieu, composed by J. Gongonge Flirtation Polka, by M. Strakosh.
Robert le Diable, arranged by F. Beyer.
Uncle Ned, with variations, by James G. Maeder.
The Syren Polka, by M. Strakosh.
La Sylphide, Fantasie Romantique, by M. Strakosh.
The Ethiopian Medley, overture, arranged by S. Ehrlich.

Jeannet awa.
Emma Soow.
Dinah Crow.
The Low Back'd Car.
The Low Back'd Car.
Oh, would I were a girl again.
Oh, would I were a Tripp. What enchantment.
The Sister's Call, by L. Tripp.
Child of the Regiment, as sung by Jenny Lind.
Rataplan, as sung by Jenny Lind.
Mazurka, by Bateman.
My hoat and bugle horn, by Watson.
The Chanolo, as sung by the Rainer family.
Our own fur Italy, as a duett.
Beethoven's Dream.

F street, opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., DROCURE tetters patent in the United States and in foreign countries, and give advice on all questions arising under the patent

Very Rev. Wm. Matthews, Rev. J. R. Eckard, Messrs. E. C. & G. F. Dyer, Dr. A. M. Hoffar, Wm. H. Campbell, esq. Z. D. Gilman, esq.

35 pieces rich changeable Satin de Chines of every color, some entirely new shades 15 pieces new styles figured Satin de Chines 40 de extra rich Brocade Satin de Chines 40 de extra rich Brocade Satin de Chines 50 very recent importation, and not to be found elsewiners in the District 50 pieces rich figured Changeable Slike 60 vich watered firsh Poplins 51 de smill-theeked Sliks, low priced 52 de heavy black Gro de Rhines 52 de october 52 de service 53 de heavy black Gro de Rhines 54 de october 54 de Satin 55 de heavy black Gro de Rhines 55 de heavy black Gro de Rhines 55 de new styles Cashanare d'Ecosse 55 de new styles Mouseslines de Laine 65 de high colored and low-priced Mouseslines de Laine 65 de high colored and low-priced Mouseslines de Laine 65 de yard wide do 67 de rich Slik Velvets, of all colors 55 de yard wide do 68 de yard wide do 69 de rich shall pleased to show to these who may flow ou swith a call. 8 SHAWLS, &c., we name—51 IS-4 Scotch long Shawls, of entirely new designs, and very cheap 51 de forces de transcriptors of the strain of t 10 rich embroidered Prench cloaks, new shapes, of new and un common materials

common materials

10 plain closks, richly trimmed

10 French sacks.
In SHAWLS we have—

33 Hungarian long shawls, is rich colors

13 Bay State do do

19 half-mourning do do, in new designs

100 medium and low-priced woollen shawls

Also, rich cashiners long shawls.

Dec. 5—3 CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO.

NEW Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.—The subscribers have just received an entirely new supply of the above goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. We name—

15 pieces French cloths, just received, in black, brown, blue, of the control of the co

30 pieces fancy cassimeres, embracing all the popular shades for the season

10 pieces best French doe-skin cassimeres

5 do medium-priced do do

IN VESTINGS WE HAVE—

Rich French castimeres, in fifteen different varieties of patterns
Flain black, brown, and olive silk vestings
Rich figured silk vestings, a complete assortment
Rich vestings, suitable for eventing purposes

Together with almost every article requisite for gentlemen in our
line, to which we invite their attention.

Dec. 5—3uf

CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO.

DISSIGN ENGLAND'S WORKS, COMPLICTS.—TAY-D LOR & MAURY, hooksellery, none 9th sirrest, have just received from the publisher, Bishop Sogiantic complete works, is Svolumes extave, which they supply to enhercisers and others at the publisher's price, free of expense of reight, ke, in Washington or Georgetown. A list of Washington subscribers has been sent, with directions for them to be supplied, and the copies will be delivered from Taylor & Matry's. Dec. 5-3ni

CLAGETT, NEW LOW,
Dec. 5-3ni

CLAGETT, NEW LOW,
M. SELAKE'S Private Densining and Walthing Academy, Apollo Hall, has been thoroughly and materally refitted, and is now open for the reception of scholars. Days of milion, Tuesdays and Fridays, Private insoms from 1014 o'clock. Evening class for gottlemen at 5 o'clock.

Refers to the Hon. Wm. Balland Preston, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington; Col. Hiss, United States army, Washington; Archi-bald Campirel, seq., Was Department, Washington; Endell Hagner, seq., Treatury Department, Washington; Hon. J. C. Carter,
Georgetown; Mrs. Barr, Washington, in whose seminary Mrs. Blake
Georgetown; Mrs. Barr, Washington, in whose seminary Mrs. Blake
Nov 2

W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS. benefit of Monongalia Acade Class No. 145, for 1849. andria, Va., on Saturday, the 1849. SPLENDID SCHEME! 940,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, benefit of Monongalia A. Class No. 148, for 1849.

ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCHEME! Capitals \$60,000 I
\$25,000 I \$15,000 I
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class M, for 1849. SCHEME

Those tickets with only one drawn No. 86 prizes.
Those tickets with no drawn No. 86 prizes.
sole tickets \$20—halves \$10—quarters \$5—eighths \$2 5
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$220 00
Do do of 26 half, do 110 00
Do do of 26 half, do 110 00
Do do of 36 eighth do 27 50
De do of 36 eighth do 27 50

'40 prizes of \$3,500. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

good coopers. WM. A. CHAPMAN, Lursy, Page county, Virginia.

torial summary.

Price \$3 per annum in advance; single copies 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent to any part of the United States on application, post paid, to the publisher, New York city.

Prox. 22—lmw

Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

Christopher Grammer,

Attorney and Connector at Law,

II AVING removed to the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, he will continue to practise law in the Courts of the District, and prosecute ciaims before Congress, the Departments, and the Board of Commissioners of Mexican claims.

Aug 19—codim

POR Sale—a beautiful yacht of about ten tone bur-den, slunet new. The bost is in fine order, having new sails, new anchor and chain, and fully equipped. Inquire of G. H. McDeell, at the Union office.

A CARD......O. B. X. Pack will practise law in the course of the District of Colombia, and prosecute claims before the different departments, and before Congress. He tenders his actives specially to United States attorneys and marshale, and to the clicks of the United States course—having had experience in the Tressary Department in reference to claims for services of such officers. All communications about his process of the communications about his process.

Reporter. The report, although published in 1849, contains year ending December 31, 1848. The report was the last he was at the head of the Patent Office. The informa-

Valuable:

From Bicknell's Reporter.

Our country—Its Agricultural Wealth and Resources.—

The Patent Office.—The Products of Great Britain.

We are indebted to the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll for a copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1848. It is dated January, 1849, and although a few of its statements have already been made public by means of Washington letters, yet we find, on examining its pages, that they comprise a vast mass of highly interesting information, the chief items of which we shall endeavor from time to time to lay before our readers.

The whole number of patents issued in 1848 was 660, including twenty-three re-issues, three additional improvements, and forty-six designs. Within the same year 626 patents expired. The receipts of the office during the year amounted to \$67,576; the expenses to \$45,531. The rigid examinations now made in the Patent Office, with regard to the originality and patentability of new discoveries and improvements, result in the rejection of a much larger proportion of the applications than formerly, when a less scrutinizing system of examination was pursued. The proportion of applications than formerly, when a less scrutinizing system of examination was pursued. The proportion of applications patented to those rejected, is about two to three. The Commissioner says:

"The experience of every day, and the prelific crop of stitutions patents."

The Commissioner says:

"The experience of every day, and the prelific crop of litigation which has recently sprung up from the ansorur, inclus and remorseless invasion of the rights of pateniers, by persons who have no claim nor pretension to the name of inventor, nor to the fruits of inventor eginius, point with impressive force to the necessity of some reform in the existing laws which shall give greater security to the rights vested in pateniers. The facilities of evading punishment or restribution for a willid infringement of the property of pateniers is now so great, that the whole term during which a patent runs is not sufficient, if it be for a very valuable invention, to vindicate and establish the just claims of the inventor. This evil could be remedied by a few simple amendments to the existing law of patenies.

simple amendments to the existing law of patents?

At present the subject of a foreign government, who applies to the American office for a patent, is required to pay the sum of \$500, if of Great Britain, and \$300 if a subject or citizen of any other foreign power, before his application can be received; while an American citizen of is only required to pay \$30. The Commissioner thinks this policy injurious to the interests of this country, and therefore not expedient.

The agricultural feature of the report is especially attractive. According to the best estimates, the quantity of wheat raised in the United States during the year 1848 is was not less than 125,000,000 bushels; the quantity of corn about 585,000,000 bushels; cotton 13,000,000 bushels; potatoes 114,000,000 bushels; pately 5,222,000 bushels; buck wheat 12,500,000 bushels; parley 6,222,000 bushels; hay 15,735,000 tons; hemp 20,330 tons; cotton 1,066,000,000 pounds; and sugar (in Louisiana) 200,000,000 pounds.

There is probably says the Commissioner no country.

000,000 pounds; and sugar (in Louisiana) 200,000,000 pounds.

There is, probably, says the Commissioner, no country in the world whose agricultural industry exhibits a more rapid and steady progress than that of the United States. Its population is rapidly augmenting by natural increase and immigration; and every year large quantities of new land are reclaimed from the wilderness, and subjected to cultivation. The number of cultivators and the breath of soil are fast increasing with each succeeding year; and as Providence yet spares our favored country from the visitations of dearth and famine, which have afflicted less favored countries, the amount of agricultural products must necessarily increase in equal proportion.

One of the tables exhibits an estimate of the products of labor and capital in the United States for the year 1948; and from it we gather these results:

The prices of these articles per bushel are thus estimated: Wheat, 115 cents; Indian corn, 59 cents; barley, 65 cents; rye, 65 cents; oats, 35 cents; buckwheat, 50 cents; potatoes, 30 cents; beans, 100 cents; peas, 87½ cents; flaxseed, 120 cents.

It will be seen that Indian corn is estimated at the immense sum of more than \$344,000,000, while the gross amount of the wheat produced was little more than \$145,000,000.

We annex some other important articles:

would be \$275,000,000; thus showing the grand aggrege of the products of the labor and capital of the United Statin 1847, to be \$2,048,564,756."

As a matter of curious interest, we also give M Queen's estimate of the "produce of the land" in t United Kingdom, adding a column containing the value reduced to federal money, at \$4 85 per punds sterling:

Value in pounds sterling. - £134,000,000 - 20,000,000 - 53,936,487

474,029,688 ummary of the produce of land, manuf Great Britain and Ireland, as estimated (McQueen's Statistics, p. 216.) 18,500,600

The following charge to the grand jury for the District

£794,085,848

so lightly does it rest upon us, that, although it is ain of all our blessings, it is no more felt by a viriavidual than the weight of the air which surrounds peresses upon us on all sides, without which we stantly die, is felt by a healthy man. As we value imable right of being governed by ourselves, and experienced in the peresses upon us on all sides, without which we stantly die, is felt by a healthy man. As we value imable right of being governed by ourselves, and experienced in the peresses upon us on all sides, without which we be the peresses upon us on all sides, without which we be the peresses upon us on all sides, without which we of the peresses upon us on all sides, without which we who hold for nought its restraints should be combined to the public confidence if they are broken down on though any negligence, inattention, or incapacity of the public confidence if they are broken down on though any negligence, inattention, or incapacity of the public confidence, inattention, or incapacity of the public confidence, inattention, or incapacity of the public confidence if they are broken down or though any negligence, inattention, or incapacity of the public confidence if they are broken down or though any negligence, inattention, or incapacity of the public confidence if they are broken down or though any negligence, inattention, or incapacity of the public confidence if they are broken down or though any negligence, inattention, or incapacity of the public confidence if they are broken down or important the public confidence if they are broken down or though any negligence, inattention, or incapacity of the save and the public confidence if they are broken down or important the public confidence if they are broken down or incompliant to the public person the melevation of the public or the public person the melevation of th

De Account of the control of the con

For some weeks Mr. Rives was kept in suspended animation as envoy. M. de Tocqueville would not accept his credentials, in form, until further explanations strived from Washington, although rumor tells us the two gendlemen couferred together in a friendly and confidential way and spirit, suited to the general dispositions of both governments and nations. On the change of ministry, it was soon resolved to invite Mr. Rives to a formal audience of the President, which may be said to have terminated the eclipse of amity and diplomacy. I enclose the well-conceived and expressed address of Mr. Rives and that of President Louis Napoleon, of which the temper and purport, at least, are quite satisfactory. According to the President, the title of the imbroglio should be that of the comedy, All in the wrong; which it is not worth the trouble to dispute. When he speaks of it as a misunderstanding of little consequence, and of his having made the first step for reconciliation, we should be content and quiescent. You were right in doubting that he every rapored about a war with the United States, or hazarded any declarations or intimations of hostility. On the day after the recognition, the following paragraph appeared in La Presse: "Mr. Rives, the new minister plenipotentiary of the United States, has been received by the President of the republic. He was earnestly welcomed, but M. Bonaparte observed to find that, in consequence of the difference which had arise abetween the two governments, (the Poussin affair,) he would have deprived himself of the honor of receiving him, if, instead of being a republica minimiser, he had been a monarchical ambassador. M. de Tocqueville, fifteen days ago, signified to Mr. Rives that his credentials could not be admitted until the Poussin affair, he would not be admitted until the Poussin affair, he would not be admitted until the Poussin affair, he would not be admitted until the Poussin affair, he would not be admitted until the Poussin affair, he would not be admitted until the Poussin a